Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 1, 1842. { NUMBER 47.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, a *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for Febuary, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
1 Tuesday,	6 51	5 9				
2 Wednesday,	6 50	5 10				
3 Thursday,	6 49	5 11	Last Quarter,	2	4	51 M.
4 Friday,	6 48	5 12	New Moon	10	6	20 M.
5 Saturday,	6 57	5 13	First Quarter,	18	6	6 M.
6 Sunday,	6 46	5 14	Full Moon,	24	10	41 E.
7 Monday.	6 46	5 14				

POETRY.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) OBSERVER.

The following poem is from the pen of our friend and townsman, Mr. P. Doyle, a true son of the "sea-girdled Emerald Isle." This glowing description of one of the most splendid victories the annals of our country afford, needs no recommendation of ours to insure a perusal:

Battle of New Orleans.

When war's tumultuous battle shout
Came booming o'er the sea,
JOHN BULL proclaim'd the right about,
And marched against the free!
Their ships of war next hove in sight—
They anchored on our shore,
With stalwart warriors armed to fight
On fields they lost before.

'Twas January, when bold Packenham
Said—Britains do your duty;
March forward, braves, in battles van,
Take Orleans, stores and beauty!*
The Eighth, the glorious morning beamed
On England's marshall'd ranks,
Where some like Cœur de Lion seemed
Amidst the fierce phalanx.

Aloft the blood-red banner streamed—
The red cross floated high,
And many a gallant soldier maimed,
Beneath its fold did lie!
The gallant Keane and Gibbs appear'd,
With pealing drum and fife—
Then Britains formed in rank and cheer'd
And mingled in the strife.

The words of Packenham the brave,
Were—forward to Orleans;
Let England's glory or the grave,
Resound along the plains!
Their rockets flaming through the air,
Precursors of the fight,
Shone o'er a legion young and fair,
And bounding in their might!

But who opposed that warlike band?
We ask the record page—
'Twas freemen of a happy land,
Who stood the Conflict's rage—
'Twas brave Columbia's gallant sons,
With spirits free as air,
Who spoke from out their thund'ring guns,
Protection to the FAIR!

A scion of two warlike climes,†
Stood gazing on the scene—
AMERICA his home—at times
He hailed the Shamrock green!
Around him stood a daring host,
Defending home and honor,
'Gainst hirelings who made their boast
To bring disgrace upon her!

Hark! hark! what sound from warlike bands
Now floats upon the air!
'Tis from the brave Kentuckians,
Commanded by Adair!
The valiant Carroll and Adair
Their forces now unite—
While stars and stripes shine round them there
Resplendent in the light!

The Scipio of modern days—
A JACKSON was in sight—
Ye Gods! combine—assist my lays
To paint him in the fight!
America's Napoleon gazed,
Maturing his designs—
He gave the word, the cannon raged
And blazed along the lines.

Now Packenham leads steadily,
In column sixty deep,
While freedom's hoarse artillery
His wavering squadrons sweep.
He nobly fell with Gibbs and Keane,
A trio brave in battle—
Grim death sits smiling o'er the scene,
And war-gods' armour rattle!

Brave Lambert and his scattered host,
Were driven back to bay—
The young, the brave, old England's hoast,
In slaughtered carnage lay,
Green Erin's brave, chivalrous sons,
And Scotia's highland clan,
Fell weltering by our howling guns,
While charging in the van.

Brittannia's Lion cowered and fled—
The Eagle soared on high—
The plains were strewed with gory dead,
When Brittons turned to fly!
In wild disorder back they flew,
Those brave, heroic men,
Though wild and fierce their trumpet blew,
They ne'er could charge again.

All hail thou proud, victorious band—
Chivalrous is thy name!—
The tocsin sounds throughout the land,
The welkin rings thy fame!
And may the laurel wreath of fame!‡
That crowned the victor's brow,
Add glory to Columbia's name,
And flourish e'er as now!

*The English watchword is said to have been "Beauty and Booty."

†General Jackson's parentage were Irish—he was born in America.

‡General Jackson was crowned with a wreath of laurel, in the Cathedral of New Orleans, after the battle, by the presiding Priest.

General Intelligence.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 11.

MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY BANK—CINCINNATI BANK—GREAT EXCITEMENT, RIOT, &c.

The Miami Exporting Company Bank yesterday refused payment of its paper, and closed its doors before the usual time of closing business for the day. This morning the paper of that and the Cincinnati Bank was refused in market. The former remained closed, and a run was commenced upon the latter, when a notice was posted upon the door in the following words: "*This bank has suspended for twenty days.*" An effort was simultaneously made to close the doors of the bank, but the crowd, which had become by this time large, prevented it, and rushed in, demanding redemption of their paper.

The persons in the bank, fearing for their own personal safety, and finding it impossible to withstand the *run*, run themselves, leaving the premises altogether in the possession of the crowd, which was constantly increasing both in numbers and excitement. The furniture, counters, &c., of the concern were now laid hold of and thrown into the streets, where they were mostly broken up. We saw one individual with the top of a book-case on his shoulder and a couple of chairs in his hand moving off. Being asked if he had got enough to make him whole, he replied "yes, he supposed so." Papers, vouchers, blanks, books, &c. were torn in pieces, and trampled under foot, with a degree of excitement and indiscretion which nothing but a sense of deep wrong could have caused. At this moment, (half-past nine,) an effort is being made to break into the vault or safe. The crowd is large, and under great excitement. The sheriff, Mr. Avery, went into the midst, and made an effort to be heard, but he was picked up and carried into the street. The Miami Exporting Company Bank standing only two doors above, is barred and bolted, and some wag has written over the door, "*poor old cow.*"—Lougee, upon the opposite corner, has shut up, from apprehension, as many say, of violence—others, from inability to pay. The Exchange Bank is open, and paying.

10 *O'clock.*—The crowd having completely riddled the Cincinnati Bank, broke in the doors of the Miami Exporting Company, and took it through a similar process. The mass of excited people has been steadily increasing. Main street, from Third half way up to Fourth, is literally blocked up, and there are many at the corner of Third. The Miami Exporting Company's concern, we presume, had little of value left in it by the managers. Its books and other valuables had most likely been removed; of specie and other bank paper there was probably no occasion for removal. We saw blank checks, &c., thrown out, and sent flying through the air; but they were all blank—bubbles merely.

The Exchange Bank is still open, and paying. We learn that demands have been made of Mr. Bates at this bank for the redemption of West Union paper, which have been complied with per force. The police and constables have made some efforts to quell the disorder, but whether any persons have been arrested, we are unable to say. We hear no sympathy expressed in behalf of the sufferers among the bystanders. The public mind is so completely outraged by the fraud and plunder of worthless banks, that even violence and riot is looked upon as the lesser evil. This is truly a deplorable state of things.

12 *o'clock.*—An effort has been made to disperse the crowd by reading the riot act, and otherwise inducing them to disperse. So great was the clamor and confusion, however, that the attempt utterly failed, and those engaged in it were compelled to leave the ground, having been somewhat roughly handled. A portion of the Citizens' Guards, military company, having paraded, were led, with a few firemen, to the place, and took possession of the buildings after some resistance. Blows were freely exchanged with the crowd, and several shots were fired by the military. It is stated that one man has been shot. The alarm of fire is now being sounded, we presume to bring the whole of the fire corps together.

Such are the deplorable consequences of the fraud and wrong that the whole community have suffered by means of shinplasters. In the excitement of loss and suffering, the laws are trampled under foot, property is destroyed and perhaps life lost. We much fear that the end is not yet.

We earnestly entreat the good people who may have been concerned in these disorderly proceedings, to desist—to regard the laws—to respect the authorities—to retire peaceably to their homes, and set their faces, like good citizens, against further transgressions of order, as well by means of the issuing of shinplasters as the resort to violence in their suppression. What is gained by such proceedings? We implore every reasoning individual to put this question to himself. The property, books and vouchers of these banks, have, to a great extent, been destroyed: it may be utterly impossible in consequence, for them to pay any portion of their notes; whereas, something might have been realized. Blows, wounds, have been inflicted—WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED? Admit that you have been wronged, defrauded, outraged—*are you redressing yourselves*? Are you righting your injuries by these means? Are you not rather destroying the protection of your own property—the protection of the laws; and giving countenance and support to a spirit that regards neither property, law nor life?

We have penned the above paragraphs in great haste. At this time, (one o'clock) it is ascertained that one man has had his leg broken, and one or two others slightly wounded; no one killed. It is stated that the crowd have possession of the buildings. The Exchange Bank has been taken possession of and completely riddled after the fashion of the others. We have not learned whether it had stopped payment or not. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank still continues payment. It is said to have but little paper out. Attempts are being made to get out a strong force of the military, and disperse the crowd, but such is the feeling among those who compose the military, that we know not how it is to be done. Apprehensions are expressed of further violence to night, which we trust may prove unfounded. At present, however, the multitude appear to have complete control.

Half past one—The Office of Lougee & Co. has been broken open and gutted. The crowd has much increased, both in number and excitement.

We earnestly hope that here this violence may be stayed. Whether such will be the case or not remains to be seen. An exceedingly angry spirit has been caused by the ill advised attempt to suppress the disturbance by military force. The military, we hear, were compelled to leave the ground, and made to take refuge in the Mayor's office. We must here close our account of these unhappy proceedings, as the paper must go to press. Pray God we may not have worse consequences to record to-morrow.

The Currency and Exchanges.—We find the following sensible remarks in the Boston Courier. It is pleasing to know that there are some men in the whig ranks who do not let party notions run away with their common sense;

We are sorry to see so much ignorance in relation to currency and exchanges displayed by members of Congress in their speeches. There is no trouble in "exchanges" between cities or States whose banks fulfil their promises. Bank bills in all such places are as good as coin, and the "exchanges" are well enough. The merchants of New-York, Boston and Charleston, find no difficulty in their intercourse. But so long as a single State bank is permitted by the legislature of the State to issue bills which it cannot pay, and which it never means to pay, neither fifty "Exchequer plans" nor a hundred National banks could place the currency of that State on a par with that of the States where the banks pay their bills in specie when demanded; nor is it in the power of Congress, or the President and his Cabinet, to devise any plan that shall *regulate* exchanges between the solvent and the insolvent States. When the Potomac shall change its course and flow back through the Blue Ridge, emptying its waters into the Ohio, Congress may expect to make *rags* in Mobile and Vicksburg equal to *specie* in New York and Boston. Those, who look for that "auspicious future," may live happily and grow rich on anticipation. It would be cruel to awaken them from so delightful a dream.

Boston Courier.

The Exchequer.—It will be seen from the Congressional Analysis, that the debate on the Exchequer Board closed with the speech of Mr. *Benton*, a portion which will of be found in our columns. What will become of this Board in the committee, it is not difficult to conjecture. It will soon be among the things lost upon earth.

But what new prodigy will be conceived and produced by the committee, cannot be prefigured. It must, however, be something of the bank and paper money brood, or a half and half monster, begotten of the Government in an adulterous connection with this usurping paper money system. The Constitutional Currency, and the Constitutional Treasury, as given to the country, to deliver it from the spurious paper money which was the last affliction of our Revolutionary struggle, which the Constitution cured, we fear is not immediately to be obtained.—*Globe of Jan.* 13.

The Glentworth Papers.—A correspondent of the American Traveller writing from New York, says:—

"'*Them papers!*' that have so long agitated the bosoms of all political parties, and mankind generally, are at last brought to the light of day. Mr. James B. Glentworth, the notorious! the prince of *pipe-layers*, has spoken in a pamphlet of seventy-two pages; and notwithstanding the odium cast upon his character by recent events, he will succeed in fastening upon his coadjutors in the great cause of pipe-laying, a portion of the sins and frauds which he has thus far been made to share alone. Glentworth has been made the willing tool and dupe of others, who were well pleased to share the success and glory of his frauds; but when the hour of shame and danger arrived, left him single-handed and alone, to bear the peril and disgrace. Such are political honors—such is the gratitude of the world."

Arrest of the Late Principle Officers of the U. S. Bank—Yesterday morning, Mr. Austin Montgomery appeared before Recorder Vaux, and made oath against Nicholas Biddle, Jos. Copperthwaite, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews and Tho. Dunlap, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of the U. S. Mr. Vaux had the process awarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and Thomas Dunlap, esquires, appeared with their counsel, and gave bail in $10,000 each, to appear on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, before the Recorder, for a farther hearing. Messrs Andrews and Copperthwaite did not appear.—*United States Gazette.*

Dialogue in a Court of Justice.—The Attorney in the case attempted to invalidate the testimony of the witness, by declaring him to be too ignorant to be a competent one; said he to the Judge, "I can convince you of the incompetency of the witness in a few moments; he has been reared in the country, has never been out of his father's barn, never saw a school-house; and your honor permitting, I will propound a few questions, and upon his answers your honor can decide."

The Judge assenting, he turned to the witness and asked, "who made you?"

Witness—"I don't know; I reckon it was Moses."

Attorney—"There, your honor, to the satisfaction of yourself and jury, I have proved the witness non compos mentis, totally unqualified to decide upon the serious nature of his oath."

Witness—"Now, Mr. Lawyer, may I ask you one question? I have answered yours."

Attorney—"A thousand sir, a thousand, if you please."

Witness—"Who made you?"

Attorney—"Why, I don't know; I reckon it was Aaron."

Witness—(turning to the jury)—"Well now, I have read in the book that Aaron made a calf, but I don't know how the tarnal fool got here."

The Court was convulsed with laughter.

Texas Courtship.—"Hullo, gal, how's your Ma!"

"Haint got none here—reckon she's dead by this time, too."

"Well, how's Pa?"

"He was hung last May."

"Humph. What are you doin?"

"Jest looking about."

"Zactly what I'm doin. Sposin we hitch and proximate?"

"Zactly, but who'll pay the Judge?"

"Guess I'll fodder up one half the provender if you can go the other heat."

"Well—but I've only got a counterfeit note."

"Jest zactly my own premises. Come, if we can't cheat one Judge, we can another—so, come on, gal—here, take my arm—we'll try, any how."

How to preserve Fruit.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has had practical proof of its success, of a new mode of preserving fruit fresh for their table, as grapes, plumbs, &c., a long time after they had been gathered. It is simply to alternate them into layers, with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and place them in a chamber secure from frost. The discovery was accidental. A servant maid, in the family of Wm. Morey, of Union village, Washington county, about to visit her friends, secured a quantity in this way, to preserve them until her return. They were found to have kept in an excellent condition, long after this fruit had disappeared in the garden. From this hint thus afforded, Mr. Morey, Mr. Holmes, and one or two others, laid down grapes in this manner last fall, and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine flavored fruit through the winter, until the early part of April.—*Cultivator.*

It has been justly remarked that a man who is gallant to the ladies, never fails in patriotism.—There can be no doubt that the man who abuses a woman is both a coward and a scoundrel.

What will the people of North-Carolina think, when they learn that Edward Stanly and Lewis Williams voted with the Tariffites.—*Ral. Standard.*

The people in this part of the State will not be at all surprised.—*Washington Republican.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

IN SENATE....January, 12.

Numerous petitions were presented to-day on the subject of the Bankrupt law; some for its repeal, modification, and postponement; and others remonstrating against any action upon it.

Mr. *Calhoun* said he had been requested to present a petition from several citizens of New York, praying that Congress may not interfere with the Bankrupt law, passed last session, either by repealing, altering, amending it, or postponing its operation. This petition had been forwarded to him with a strong appeal to his sympathies. He could not be ignorant that there are thousands of our most valuable fellow-citizens at the present moment reduced to a hopeless state of insolvency—citizens who have just claims upon the sympathies of the community. He would go further, he would say not only that he deeply deplored the condition to which they were reduced; but that he conscientiously believed, most of the insolvents were innocent sufferers—the victim of unwise and improper legislation on the part of this Government and that of the States, in relation to the currency. He held that, to this cause, was mainly to be attributed the insolvency and bankruptcy, so general throughout the country. With this impression, he would go into a brief statement, explanatory of the cause of present distress.

What was a bank note but an evidence of a debt from the bank to the holder; and what did it represent but debt—the debt of those who got accommodation from the bank? The currency of this country, then, was almost exclusively debt representing debt; and what was the effect of making such paper currency the circulating medium? What but to expel from the country gold and silver, which only, under the constitution and laws, can pay debts, and substitute for them nothing but evidence of indebtedness? And what was the effect of that but to decrease the means of paying debts, just in the same proportion that indebtedness is increased? In prosperous times, when exchanges are in favor of this country, the increase of this bank paper evidence of indebtedness would be large in proportion to the enterprise induced by prosperity. Then bank activity would be at the highest, and the expansion of paper currency would be at full tide—expelling from the country all, or nearly all, its gold and silver. But as certain as the tide of the ocean is succeeded by its ebb, so certain is the tide of bank expansion of being succeeded by its ebb of contraction. Then come ruin and disaster and universal distress, when there is the least means left in the country for relieving them, or for meeting engagements and indebtedness, because the very evidence of indebtedness proceeding from expanion, had driven out the means of paying indebtedness. This thing of making evidence of indebtedness a basis of currency, has proved that the result can be nothing else but wide-spread insolvency. It is acting upon the same system as an architect would act upon, who, for every pound weight of material he laid upon the superstructure he was raising, should undermine an equivalent portion of the foundation. The whole superstructure must come down. This was what brought five hundred thousand citizens into such an extremity as to compel them to make these appeals to the sympathies of Congress. But strongly as he felt the appeal, he could not yield to it at the sacrifice of great and important principles that go far beyond present inconvenience and temporary individual suffering. He could not but see that to yield to the request of these petitioners would be, in the end, but to aggravate the evils they complain of, and to involve a much wider circle in the ruin which overwhelms them. The continuance of the Bankrupt law will aggravate instead of mitigating the general distress occasioned by an inflated and irredeemable paper currency. If that law is not repealed, it will not be in operation three years, till hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property will have been submitted to the auctioneer's hammer, at a time, too, that the country cannot furnish means to purchase it unless at a ruinous sacrifice to both debtor and creditor. The result would be more disastrous than the effects of the former Bankrupt law—disastrous as they were. The amount to be sacrificed will be far beyond any calculation based on the effects of that law. What will be the creditors' benefit by operation of this law? Literally nothing. Scarcely a fraction of their debts will be collected under its operation. And in view of the rights of creditors, he would here take ground that it is one of the most iniquitous laws ever passed. When the Constitution was adopted, there was a strong desire manifested to shape the power of creating a uniform Bankrupt law, so as to authorize insolvents as well as bankrupts to be included; but that was abandoned, and the power was restricted to bankrupts, as defined in the English laws, then existing and prevailing. It never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the power should reach to solvents generally. But there was another objection to the Bankrupt law of the last session. It looks, in the first instance, to the protection of the debtor, and not to the protection of the creditor. This he held to be adverse to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution; and in view of all this, it would be impossible for him to vote in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners for the continuance of such an unequal and unjust law. It might be asked why would he not, conscious of the distress which bowed down many valuable citizens, consent to restrict the law to such operation as he admitted would be coustitutional, and by leaving out all that was exceptionable, and confining it to the class of real bankrupts, afford the relief so justly claimed by valuable citizens. His answer was, that in the present condition of the country, a condition produced by an artificial and inflated currency, he could not agree that any bankrupt law would be just. Its operation would be unequal and improper in every respect. The real means of payment in satisfaction of indebtedness, having been expelled from the country by an inflated and irredeemable paper currency, the class of persons who would be involuntary bankrupts would be the chief sufferers under the operation of a bankrupt law, and that under circumstances entirely beyond their control and yet under the control of those who inflicted bankruptcy upon them. Under this aspect of the effects in perspective of a bankrupt law even of the best kind, he could not consent to a participation in the formation of a law calculated to inflict not only wrong, but cruelty. Neither would he ever agree to any remedy for supposed evils—that was to be effected by stretching the powers granted by the Constitution beyond the strict construction and obvious intent of those powers. For it was his creed, that upon the restrictions and inviolability of that sacred instrument, depended the stability of this Government, and the permanency of our institutions. The Bankrupt act of last session, he considered among the most dangerous of the invasions ever attempted upon the Constitution. He could see through it the progress of invasion of unlimited extent. And he could even view the proposition to include in its operation corporations, as an invasion, not alone of the Constitution but of the rights of the States. And he would here say to those in favor of that proposition, that if they could succeed in their desire of including corporations, they would very soon find this Government stretching its arm to every State, and to every city and town in the Union, under the pretence of regulating their corporations. With these observations he should conclude by moving that the memorial be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. *Berren* replied at some length to Mr. *Calhoun*, arguing that bankrupts being insolvents, insolvents were necessarily bankrupts, and there could be no distinction contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; and that repeated decisions of the Supreme Court had so ruled.

Mr. *Calhoun* remarked that the Senator had but repeated the arguments he had made in 1827, which were then conclusively refuted by able men, whose opinions he (Mr. *Calhoun*) considered far more orthodox than those of the Supreme Court. But if the Senator was desirous to go over the same ground as in 1827, he (Mr. *Calhoun*) was ready to meet him in discussion.

Here the subject dropped, and the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was engaged all day with the debate on the Treasury note bill. Messrs. *Joseph R. Ingersoll*, *Gilmer*, *J. C. Ingersoll*, *Barnard*, *Thompson* of Mississippi, and *Gordon* of New York, took part in the debate. At half past seven the several amendments having been disposed of, the bill was got out of committee, and Mr. *Fillmore* moved the previous question on concurring with the amendments. The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE...January 18.

Numerous petitions and remonstrances were presented to-day on the subject of the Bankrupt law, and referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. *Morehead*, on presenting memorials remonstrating against the repeal, postponement, or amendment of the Bankrupt law, took occasion to mention that a letter had been addressed to him, accompanying a memorial from New York, in which letter an opinion is expressed that on his vote would depend the fate of hundreds of thousands of American citizens, now looking to the operation of the law for relief. If he could believe that on any action of his, depended the happiness or misery of so large a portion of the people of the United States, he would deeply deplore that, however keenly he felt the appeal to his sympathies, it might not be possible for him to reconcile duty with sympathy. He felt it necessary to submit a few observations personal to himself, for which he claimed the indulgence of the Senate. It could not have escaped the notice of the Senate, that some late proceedings of the State of Kentucky in relation to the Bankrupt law, had attracted much public attention. In conformity with the custom prevailing in many States of the Union, the House of Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature had passed, by a large majority, resolutions instructing their Senators, and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress, to vote for a repeal of the Bankrupt law.—Without expressing any opinion on this custom of instruction he could not but feel that the people of his State, their Representatives in the Legislature, and their Delegates in the other branch of Congress, had decided in favor of the repeal of the act. It was a matter in which the people of each State had a right to judge for themselves. The sentiments of his State were no longer to be doubted on that point, and therefore he felt it to be his duty to conform to them.

Mr. *Walker* presented a petition from New York adverse to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report an amendment to that Law including Banks within its compulsory provisions—which he afterwards so modified as to instruct the Committee to inquire into the expediency of such an amendment, and the petition was referred. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The States were called over for petitions and memorials, and a large number were presented by various members, which took up most of the day.—Mr. *Fillmore* then submitted a Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House a tabular statement exhibiting a comparative estimate of the tariffs of other nations and that of the United States. And the House then adjourned.

IN SENATE...January 19.

The following Resolution introduced by Mr. *Allen* was taken up for consideration, and after discussion, on motion of Mr. *Evans*, was laid upon the table by a vote of yeas 24, nays 17:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, as soon as practicable, whether, in his opinion, the Government can, in the present exigency of its financial affairs, be carried on, without either recalling to its service the revenue derived from the sales of the public domain, and which by an existing act is set apart for distribution to the States, or without drawing from the people, in addition to their present taxes, an amount equal to that revenue; and in consequence its distribution, by means of increasing the taxes now levied upon them, in the form of tariff duties; or, by imposing a new and direct tax upon them; or, by borrowing upon their credit, in the form of direct loans, or of Treasury notes, to be paid eventually out of their labor and property. And if, in his opinion, the Government cannot be carried on, without thus recalling the land revenue, or increasing the taxes, or the loans to an amount equal to that revenue; and, in consequence of its distribution, then which of those alternatives will, in his opinion, be the most economical to the people: the recall of that revenue, the taxes, or the loans? Also, that he be directed to lay before the Senate the estimates and the reasons upon which such opinions may be founded.

After the transaction of other business of not much public importance,

The Senate proceeded to consider as in committee of the whole, the following bill from the House of Representatives, for the issue of Treasury notes:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes to be issued and re-issued in place of those redeemed, for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require, but not exceeding the sum of five millions of dollars of this emission outstanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations of other provisions contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," approved the twelfth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, except that the authority hereby given to issue Treasury notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of July twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

This bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, with the following amendments; viz: to strike out after word "issued," the words "reissued in place of those redeemed;" and to insert after the word "require" the words "and in place of such of the same as may be redeemed, to cause others to be issued."

These amendments, Mr. *Evans* remarked, were but verbal, and were recommended by the Finance Committee under the belief that, if the bill was passed as returned from the House, it might be construed to compel the reissue of the particular notes redeemed, which would cause great trouble, instead of a reissue of new notes.

These amendments were agreed to without opposition.

The next amendment reported by the Finance Committee was, to strike out the proviso in the following words:

Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Mr. *Evans* spoke at some length, showing the absolute necessity of striking the proviso from the bill; contending that the Government would not only want the issue of five millions of Treasury notes proposed by the bill, to carry on its operations this year, but at least five of the six and a half millions of the loan authorized at the last session, not yet effected, which this proviso proposed to dispense with.

Mr. *Buchanan* then announced the death of the Hon. *Davis Dimmock*, Jr., a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, and on his motion the Senate then adjourned. The same announcement was made to the House by Mr. *Bidlack*, and after the adoption of the usual Resolutions, the House also adjourned.

IN SENATE....January 20.

Numerous memorials were presented to-day for and against the amendment, modification, and repeal of the Bankrupt law, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. *Bayard* presented one from Philadelphia for the amendment of the Bankrupt bill so as to include banks, or for its repeal. Mr. B. remarked that there was an important revolution taking place in public opinion on the subject of including banks in the compulsory provision of that bill. For his own part, he could barely meet with a single intelligent man, who was not in favor of subjecting these pernicious corporations to the operations of the law. He believed it the only way the Federal power could be restored over the currency, and the banks brought to a sense of their duty to conduct their affairs properly.

Mr. *Preston* also presented a memorial from Philadelphia for the repeal of that law. He remarked that he was satisfied of the impolicy in point of principle, and in the details of this bill, as to feel imperiously bound to give his vote for its repeal. He argued that the power was never intended to be applied to agricultural communities, but that it naturally belonged to the commercial classes.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill, as in committee of the whole. The immediate question before the committee was the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance to strike from the bill passed by the House of Representatives the following proviso:

Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one

Mr. *Woodbury* occupied the floor in opposition to this amendment. He believed the course of the Finance Committee in recommending the amendment to the bill in that particular, was imprudent in the extreme, inasmuch as it would open up, unnecessarily, a debate on the question whether the burdens of the people should be increased by creating a new debt.

Mr. *Calhoun* said a general disposition prevailed on his part and that of the friends with whom he acted, to acquiesce in the passage of the bill as it was returned from the House. But if the amendment proposed by the committee was persisted in, it would cause a protracted debate, and would be the question of debate for the session. He rose to appeal to the chairman of the Finance Committee not to press the amendment, and the opposition side of the Senate to weigh well the subject before they took the responsibility of pressing an amendment which opened up the general question of the means of the Government. He appealed to them to leave the question of general means of the year for future legislation, and vote the bill of supplies as it came from the House. If they persisted in this amendment, they would force him, and those with whom he acted, into the general question. It was, in fact, not only *the* question of the session, but one that would decide the policy of the Government for years to come. Upon this vote turned the future policy of the country. He who votes for five millions of Treasury notes, in addition to the loan, votes for the estimates to the extent proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. He who votes for the estimates, votes for the expenditure to that extent, and votes for increased taxes, not only the five millions this year, but that amount for future years. He who votes for this amendment, taxes the people to an amount corresponding. In fact, he neither votes more nor less than authority to plunder the industry of the country. He for one must look into the subject, whatever others may do. It requires us to look into it, to see what economy and retrenchment could do to prevent the necessity of so much additional means. It requires us to fix the points of the future policy of the Government. He hoped the Senator, and those who assist him, will permit this amendment to be voted down, and thus save a protracted debate, and afford prompt relief to the Treasury.

Mr. *Evans* observed that the Senator from South Carolina had made a strong appeal to him personally, and asked, would he persist in his amendment? In reply, he begged leave to say, it was a matter not under his control. It was the amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance, of which he was only a member. The Senator thinks, if the motion is persisted in, it will open up the main question of this session, and produce a protracted discussion, defeating the object of immediate relief to the Treasury. That cannot be avoided, if it must be the result of meeting the fact that this additional loan is necessary. Mr. *Evans* here porceeded at some length to show that this additional loan could not be dispensed with, and commented upon some remarks made by Mr. *Woodbury*, as to the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee on Finance in the other House, wherein the present wants of the Department were only set down at three and a half millions.

Mr. *Calhoun* set the Senator right as to the real issue now between him and those who opposed the motion. He (Mr. *Calhoun*) objected to voting for a loan of five millions, in addition to the loan authorized last session, because he believed the present ways and means, the income from customs, the means of borrowing on these Treasury notes, and the proceeds of the public lands, if restored to the Treasury, will be amply sufficient to carry on the Government, with a due regard to economy. But the Senator answers by saying he thinks these sources of ways and means, even if all available, will not be sufficient. He then proceeds to argue that the motion ought to prevail now, and the Senate could wait for other occasions to discuss the necessity of the loan. The Senate was told to wait, at a moment when it was agreed on all hands that the means of the Treasury, with this issue of Treasury notes, will be more than sufficient to supply all its immediate wants. The professed object of the bill is to meet the immediate wants pressing on the Government. Let it be confined to that, and all admit it will effect that object. If future loans are required to meet future wants, let the Senator and his friends wait till the occasion demands additional means. He can then propose a separate measure, and the main question of this session will not be precipitated, as it must be if this motion is persisted in, causing the very delay which will defeat the object of the present bill. He (Mr. *Calhoun*) and his friends would then meet the Senator and his friends in argument on his separate proposition for an additional loan. He, for one, never would vote one dollar to the Treasury till a case is shown that it is necessary for the public service. No such case had been shown in relation to the proposed addition to the loan. He had been for some days past examining into this matter, and was now fully prepared to say that if the gentlemen on the other side will now go to work in earnest for the benefit of the country, they can save more than seven millions within the current year. This can be done by a just and not very rigid economy—by retrenchment, by curtailing unnecessary extravagant appropriations—and by other measures easily pointed out to them. But the gentleman says, vote this additional loan, and it will not swell the public debt—it will not be used if it can be avoided. He (Mr. *Calhoun*) was not quite so young a politican as to be caught by that sort of argument. He knew too much of this Government, and of the practices of every other Government, to respect such promises as that. This Government is like all other Governments in the transaction of money affairs at its disposal. Place five millions once in the Treasury—or three times five, or twenty millions—and there will very soon be pressing necessities discovered for spending every dollar of it. If once the demand to prove the necessity beforehand were to be relaxed, all hope of controlling the administration of the Government might be given up. On this ground, the battle against reckless extravagance and improvidence was to be fought. It was the most important question of this session. Yet the Senator asks the Opposition to wait. He would tell him they would do no such thing. A majority of the House of Representatives had sent the bill to the Senate in the form they approved. He was willing to vote for it in that form, without delay or discussion; and now, when delay and discussion must be deprecated by all who wish to meet the exigencies of the Government promptly, the Committee on Finance interposes, by a proposition to change the whole nature of the bill, by making it, instead of one merely to facilitate the operation of a former act, one authorizing an additional loan—adding five millions to the loan of twelve millions authorized last session. The Senator says, indeed, that it is not his fault; he is only a member of the committee; the committee has the control of the amendment. If the Senator really wishes to interpose between the delay and discussion which must ensue if the motion is persisted in, he has but to say he would recommend a retraction of the motion, and he will be supported by a majority of his friends. Under the impression that the Senator will see the necessity and policy of taking this course, he (Mr. *Calhoun*) would not, at this time, express any opinion as to the causes of the extremity complained of by the Treasury. He would reserve what he had to say for the question on the bill itself. But if the chairman of the committee will not withdraw this amendment, he, (Mr. *Calhoun*) for one, would feel bound to enter fully into the main question of the present session, upon this proposition, let the delay or consequences be what they might.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. *King*, *Rives*, *Preston*, *Sevier*, *Buchanan*, and *Calhoun*.

Mr. *Calhoun* demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment, which were ordered, and were—yeas 24, nays 21 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choat, Clay of Kentucky, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—24.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—21.

So the amendment was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the Senate. The amendments adopted by the committee of the whole being concurred in,

Mr. *Woodbury* gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the bill; after which,

The Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, the day was taken up in the presentation of petitions, memorials, &c.

Jan. 21.—In *Senate*, a number of petitions were presented and referred, when the Senate took up the bill from the House for issuing five millions of dollars in Treasury Notes. The amendment made to the bill in the House, by which this issue of Treasury Notes was made a part of the twelve millions loan, being stricken out; and after all the proposed amendments were voted down, Mr. *Calhoun* signified his intention to speak at large on the subject, and the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, nearly the whole day was consumed in a squabble gotten up by Mr. *Adams* on the subject of Abolition, and kindred subjects. One petition presented by Mr. *A.* was from citizens of Georgia, praying the House to remove him from the post of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Mr. *A.* moved for leave to speak in his own defence; pending which motion the House adjourned.

Jan. 22.—After the presentation of numerous petitions in the Senate, the Treasury Note bill was taken up. Mr. *Calhoun* (says the Globe) occupied the floor for two hours, in an elaborate speech *on economical reform*, showing, by many valuable comparative statements, the great reduction of which the expenses were susceptible. The whole matter, in the aspect in which he presented it, should become now one of the most incessant studies of all entrusted with power in this country. Governments, like individuals, must sink under embarrassments in their finances. The revolution of France precipitated the monarchy to its catastrophe, in consequence of the ruin of her public resources. It is not to be supposed that the intelligent, high-spirited people of this country will brook any administration of its affairs, which couples them with bankruptcy and dishonor. Mr. *Calhoun's* views on this subject will be read, when carefully prepared, as we hope they will be, with great profit by the nation.

The bill, with the House amendment stricken out, was then passed—yeas 21, nays 20.

Thus we have a public debt imposed upon the country by this Federal Whig Administration, of *seventeen millions* of dollars!

In the *House*, a bill was reported from the Select Committee on the apportionment of Representatives under the last Census, fixing it at one Representative to every sixty-eight thousand souls. This ratio was warmly opposed by several members, when the bill was referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Mr. *Adams* then renewed his demand to be heard in his own defence in reply to the petition for his removal as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and the House was kept in an uproar until half past four o'clock, when it adjourned, without granting leave to Mr. *Adams* to proceed in his remarks.

Jan. 24.—In Senate, the Resolutions of Mr. *Clay*, to amend the Constitution of the United States, abolishing the Veto power, &c., were taken up, when Mr. *Clay* spoke at length in their favor. He was replied to by Mr. *Preston*, who contended "that any alteration of the Constitution would be dangerous, and in fact a breach of the compact of confederation." Mr. *Buchanan* intimating his intention to speak on the subject, the Senate anjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. *Adams* again renewed the abolition excitement, and wound up by presenting a petition from citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, "praying that Congress will immediately take measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these States."

First, because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefit: Second, because a vast proportion of the revenues of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return: Third, because, judging from the history of past nations, that Union, if persisted in in the present state of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in destruction.

Mr. *Adams* then moved the reference of this petition to a select committee, with instruction to report an answer to these petitioners.

Mr. *Hopkins* asked if it was in order to move to burn that petition in the presence of the House.

The *Speaker* said it was for the House to decide what to do with it.

Mr *Turney* asked if it was in order to move to lay the petition on the table, and to have it printed for the use of the House. He wished the country to understand the character of the petitions that were presented here.

Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. *Wise* asked if it was in order to move to censure any member who presented such a petition to the House; and to move for a committee to take that subject into consideration.

Mr. *Adams*. Good!

Mr. *Meriwether* raised the question of reception, and moved to lay that question on the table. He thought it disgraceful to the House to receive a petition of such a character.

Mr. *Campbell* of South Carolina did not think that a petition of such a character should be passed over without notice.

The *Speaker* said it was not debateable,

Mr. *Campbell* of South Carolina. It should be debated. The country ought to see the character of the petitions presented here.

The question being taken on Mr. *Meriwether's* motion, to lay the question of the reception of the petition on the table, it was carried.

Mr. *Gilmer* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in presenting for the consideration of this House a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the gentleman from Massachusetts has justly incurred the censure of the House.

Pending the question of the reception of this Resolution, the House adjourned.

From the Newbern Spectator.

A case of much interest and involving many interesting questions, was decided at the late term of our Supreme Court. It was the case of Fox vs. Horah, the material facts of which were as follows:

"A loan of money was obtained by one John G. Hoskins from the late State Bank of North Carolina, by the discount at the Salisbury Branch of said Bank, of a note executed by said Hoskins as principal and Stephen Fox and William W. Long, as sureties; payable at said branch to William H. Horah, cashier thereof. Upon this note an action at law was brought by Horah in the County Court of Mecklenburg against Hoskins, Fox and Long, which action was by successive appeals of the defendants carried up to the Superior Court of that county, and thence to this court, and a judgment was ultimately obtained by the plaintiff, after a deduction of sundry payments, for a balance of $468 16 cents, with interest on $385 62 cents, part thereof, from the Febuary Term, 1839, of Mecklenburg Superior Court.—Pending this action in the Superior Court, the charter of the bank expired by its original limitation, and an attempt was there made to set up this occurrence as a legal defence; but the defence failed, because, in the language of this court, "the legal interest in the debt was in Horah, and the action properly brought by *him*, and whether *he* was trustee for the bank or any other person was an enquiry with which a Court of Law had no concern." *Horah* v. *Long*, 4 Dev. and Bat. 274. Therefore Fox, the present plaintiff, filed his bill against Horah, in which, after setting forth the death and insolvency of Hoskins and also the insolvency of Long, and charging certain payments or equitable payments to have been made to the bank and its attorneys in full discharge of the debt, he insisted that the debt for which Horah had obtained a judgment, was due to the Bank, that its charter had expired, that thereby the said debt, if any part thereof remained unpaid, was extinguished; that Horah was not entitled beneficially to the same or any part thereof; and that it is unconscientious in him to collect it for his own benefit, and praying for an injunction.—Upon the filing of the bill an injunction was granted pursuant to the prayer. The defendant put in an answer, wherein he denied the payments alleged to have been made, and admitted the expiration of the charter as charged, and insisted that he being the legal owner of the judgment, had a right, notwithstanding such expiration of the charter, to collect the same, and declared his purpose, when it should be collected, to apply the proceeds to the satisfaction of outstanding demands against the late corporation and the stockholders thereof. Upon the coming in of this answer the defendant moved for a dissolution of the injunction with costs. The court so decreed, and from this decree the plaintiff prayed and obtained an appeal to this court."

The interesting question which arose in the case, and which was entirely new in our Courts, was, whether the corporation of the State Bank of N. Carolina, having died before the money due on the note of the complainant was collected, the debts did not necessarily become extinct thereby. The operation of the law differs according to the character of the property which is left by the Corporation undisposed of at the time of its dissolution. The very able and learned opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Gaston, and the proceeds to lay down the law as it applies to real estate, personal property, and *choses in action*, of which the note in question was a species of property of the latter kind. Upon the dissolution of a Corporaiton,—

"The real estate remaining unsold reverts to the grantor and his heirs, "because (in the language of Lord Coke) in the case of a body politic or incorporate the fee is vested in their political or incorporate capacity, created by the policy of man, and therefore the law doth annex a condition in law to every such gift and grant that if such body politic or incorporate be dissolved, the donor or grantor shall reenter, for that the cause of the gift or grant faileth." Co. Lit. 136. Goods and chattels, by the common law, were deemed of too transitory and fluctuating a nature to be susceptible of reversionary interests after an estate for life, and, on the death of a corporation, they do not revert to the grantor or donor, but, being *bona vacantia* or goods wanting an owner, they vest in the sovereign, as well to preserve the peace of the public, as in trust to be employed for the safety and ornament of the commonwealth. *Choses in action* are under the operation of a different rule. They were rights of the corporation to demand money in the hands of persons, by whom it was withheld. They derived their existence from contracts or *quasi* contracts—by which the relation of debtor and creditor was created. When the creditor corporation died—and there was no successor, no representative—the relation of debtor and creditor ceased—and the debt became necessarily *extinct*. None but the creditor had a right to demand the money—and when his right is gone, the money becomes to all purposes the money of the possessor."

The length of this very able opinion of the learned Judge prevents us from submitting it entire here, but we cannot refrain from calling the attention of the reader to its perusal, as being well calculated to interest all classes of citizens in a country like ours, where Banks and other private corporations, constitute so large a portion of their private property. The principles maintained in this decision are sustained by the current of authority from the earliest times, in the judicial history of the mother country. A corporation, after its dissolution, can certainly do no corporate act, and cannot therefore, collect a note due to it. King *vs.* Pansure. 3 T. R. 199. The debts due to and from it after its dissolution, are totally extinguished; so that neither the members nor directors of the corporation can recover or be charged with them in their natural capacities: according to that maxim of the civil law, *si quid universitati debetur, singulis non debetur; nec quod debet universitas, singuli debent.* Angel & Ames on Corp. 513. The earliest case in print reported in the Books, is to be found in 2 Levinz's Rep., 237, having been decided in 30th Charles II. It is there reported in the name of Edmunds *vs.* Brown & Tillard. The plantiff sued the defendants on an obligation of £500. The defendants plead *non est factum*, and on the evidence, it appears that the defendants were two of the principal of the company of Woodmongers *lately dissolved*, and that the money was borrowed in the name of the company, and the obligation sealed in the company's name, and with their seal; and the defendants, as usual, set their names to the obligation, but the obligation, was *Noverint universi per præsentes nos magistratum et guardianos, &c. del company de Woodmongers teneri, &c.* And the obligation was endorsed with *ligillat et deliberat in præsentia*, &c. and attested. And now the company being dissolved, the plaintiff bro't the action against the defendants, intending to charge them in their own right. But it was ruled by the Chief Justice at Nisi Prius, at Guidhall, that he could not do so, &c. whereupon the plaintiff was non-suited. And it is now the settled law in this State, as maintained by this case, "that when a corporation is dissolved, unless the Legislature has otherwise directed, the real property, which had belonged to it and remains undisposed of, reverts to the donor or grantor—the personal property, as having no owner, goes to the sovereign for the benefit of the public—but *choses in action*, such as debts, &c. become extinct, because there is then no one to demand the money, &c."

From the N. Y. New Era.

GLENTWORTH FRAUDS CONTINUED.

We regret that we are not permitted to lay before our readers, in detail, the statement of Mr. Glentworth of the frauds on the elective franchise perpetrated by the "Whig" leaders in the Fall of '38 and Spring of '39.—The pamphlet should be read by every man in the community, as a part of the history of the times. It raises the curtain upon scenes of the most unmitigated villainy and flagrant corruption. The "honorable" actors in these scenes should be pointed at with scorn and reproach by every honest man in the community. Glentworth, it seems, was engaged more in the capacity of subordinate, than of principal, in these dangerous and traitorous transactions, and the whole torrent of public odium has been directed against him alone. Most completely has he suffered the consequence of his deviation from the path *of rectitude*. He has now placed the matter in that light which will lead the public to place the seal of their condemnation upon every man who was concerned in those fraudulent operations.

The following extract from the pamphlet, shows the manner the Spring campaign of 1839, was conducted by our opponents. This occurred, it will be recollected, after Glentworth was appinted Tobacco Inspector.—He says:

"The success of our fraudulent operations in 1838 had been of such a character, and produced such results, as to warrant, at least, the attempt to bring the same influence to bear upon the Spring election in 1839. In the early part of March of this year, the matter was again suggested to me. It was at this time the decided and expressed opinion of some of the leaders of the Whig party in this city, that we must be defeated at the approaching charter election. Much anxiety was felt and expressed on the subject; the importance of our success canvassed; and, finally, it resulted in a direct proposition to me to carry out the Philadelphia operation again. This I peremptorily declined, alleging, among other reasons, that I was filling an important office; that I had previously been suspected and charged with unfair management by some of the papers of the other party, and that, under such circumstances, I would be closely watched. These reasons, independent of any moral obligation, which alone should have been sufficient to have checked any further solicitation of me to aid again in the perpetration of frauds upon the elective franchise, were disregarded. We had succeeded before, and exposure had not followed. We were elated with the success produced by that operation, and anticipated the like success and gratification, if we again resorted to the same means to obtain it. It was contended that I was under obligations to the party; that no one was acquainted with the men in Philadelphia whom it would be necessary to employ; and also that it would be unsafe to entrust the matter to any other person. I was also urged to embark in the operation as a matter of interest to myself. It was stated to be my duty to take a more active and decisive part in favor of the party. It was also alleged that the committee and others were dissatisfied with me, from the fact that I had not been as active as I was previous to my appointment to office. *The moral turpitude of the transaction was never mentioned.* We acted upon this principle; "All is fair in politics." I, however, consented to give the proposition my consideration.

A short time after my attention was called to the subject, and according to my present recollection, on the same day, I saw Mr. James Bowen, and conversed with him in relation to it. The result of my interview with him awoke again all my party feeling and party pride, and I decided to embark once more in a transaction which I shall never cease to regret. I agreed to go to Philadelphia and make the arrangements for the men, but with the express stipulation that I would have nothing to do with them in New York; that a committee or persons must be selected to take charge of and superintend their operation. I had frequent conversations on the subject of selecting proper persons to manage the men after they should arrive in this city. It was concluded, that it would be the most effective to divide the men into small parties, and I named several as proper persons to take charge of them—Among those mentioned I recollect the names of P. McArdel, J. F. Raymond, Zenos Wheeler; but at the same time I stated that Noah Cook was the only person competent to be entrusted with the entire management of the men, for the reason that he had experience in the business, having participated largely in the affair of 1838. I was also to be freed from all responsibility in procuring persons to superintend the operations of the men in the City of New York.

"About the 20th of March, 1839, I went to Philadelphia to make the arrangements for the men, similar to those made by me in the Fall of the year 1838. I called on Colonel Swift, (the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia,) at his office, and was introduced by him to Recorder Rush. It was election day. Col. S. informed me that he and the police had been on duty most or all of the preceding day; that he had a large force in the room adjoining his office, to be used in case of necessity. On my arrival I immediately commenced making arrangements. I saw Messrs Miller, Saunders, Swint, Thornton, and others. Mr. Bela Badger called on me in company with Mr. J. D. Wolfe, of the Northern Libetries, and introduced him to me. I also saw some of our political friends from Southwark. I was invited to attend a caucus to be held at Mr. Badger's house. I went, and met some ten or fifteen gentlemen. The object, as I understood, was to submit the whole subject to them, and to make such arrangements to carry the same into effect as might be determined upon. Mr. Badger, after [illegible]

ducing me, remarked that I was among the "bone and sinew" of the Third District, and that I might speak out without reserve; that they were all good and true men. This was the substance, and, according to my recollection, the exact language used by him on that occasion. I stated to them, briefly, the object of my visit to Philadelphia, and asked their co-oporation. This they agreed to, left it with Mr. Badger to arrange directly with me for the force I would require from the Northern Liberties. A day or two after my arrival, I received the following note from James Young:

Mr. GLENTWORTH:

SIR: I have gone to Baltimore, and will be at home on Saturday next. Every thing is right. If you have any thing to say to me you can leave it in a letter at the Mayor's office, or in the care of Mr. Gibbs, who will take good care of it. Yours in haste, JAMES YOUNG.

Philadelphia, 23d March, 1839.

Mr. Glentworth, U. S. Hotel.

"After progressing with my arrangements as far as I considered advisable, I returned to New York on the 30th of March. A few days after my return I received the following letter from Mr. Bela Badger:

PHILADELPHIA, April 2d, 1839.

DEAR SIR: It will be impossible for me to send you a bill of lading at this time for your yarn. I find more difficulty in getting your order ready than I anticipated. I think, however, the order can be completed in time to answer your purpose, but, I cannot send the bill yet. The terms of payment you propose will likewise be an objection. My partners are not willing to serve you on any better terms than what they charged you before, and the same credit. I think, on the whole, if you were here in person, you could do better, and as the order is of some importance, I would recommend you to do so without delay. If you should come on this week, please ascertain, previous to leaving, to whom the goods are to be consigned in your absence, as I may wish to ship some of them before your return.

With much respect, your ob't servant,
GEORGE W. RHAWN.
208 North Second st.

"This letter was addressed to Mr. G. A. Wilkins, No. 17 Broad street, New York, and I presume at my suggestion, as I was a partner, at that time, in the house of Messrs. Wilkins, Rollins & Co. The assuming of the name of George W. Rhawn, and this mode of correspondence was suggested by Mr. Badger, and acquiesced in by me. A few days after the receipt of this letter I went to Philadelphia again. Immediately on my arrival, I saw Mr. Badger and others, who were interested in aiding in carrying out my plans. I had repeated interviews with him, and others, at this time and previously, at my rooms at the U. S. Hotel, and at other places. At one of these interviews, it was suggested by Mr. Badger, that I should employ some of Mr. Robert Looney's men, in place of those furnished by James Young and others, from the city proper. He informed me of some of Mr. Looney's political operations, and said he considered the men he could furnish would be more efficient. Mr. Looney, I think, was represented as a plumber who was employed to do work for the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, and had a great many men at his disposal. I was introduced by Mr. Badger to Mr. Looney, at the residence of the latter, and I immediately communicated to him the subject of my visit. He said considerable about his confidential party services, some of which were certainly very singular: and during the conversation he occassionally appealed to Mr. Badger, for a confirmation of his statements. I made up my mind to employ him. I paid Mr. Looney seven hundred dollars on account at Evans' Hotel, in George street. I met him at this place in pursuance of an appointment made between him and Mr. Badger. Mr. Badger and myself arrived first, went into a private room, and were soon joined by Mr. Looney. He furnished me with a list of thirty-five or forty names, from which some four or five were erased. These men, I think, were furnished at $25 each, all the rest were furnished at thirty dollars each. Mr. Badger was present when I made the payment to Mr. Looney."

"*Change!*" "*Change!*"—Mr. Webster's favorite word seems at length to have become a popular one in the Old Dominion. *Change* is evidently becoming the order of the day, in every county, city and neighborhood in the State. The federal Whigs promised the people better times, better prices, more money and a correction of abuses under the Government. None of these precious promises have been redeemed, and the farmers and planters now demand the *change*—yes, the *golden* "*change*" which was promised them, or a change of administration. The party in power must be held to the terms of their bond—they must lessen the expenditures of the Government, correct abuses and make times better; or else they must take the dreaded alternative, namely, expulsion in disgrace from the stations they now occupy. But, asks one of them, ought the country to expect *impossibilities* of us? What power have *we* to relieve the distresses of the community? We propose to answer these two questions very satisfactorily by asking two others, namely: Why did you bind yourselves to restore the prosperity of the nation?

"Aye, there's the rub." The people hold you responsible, not for your inability to perform miracles, but for your false promises, your humbugs, your wretchedly bad *performances*. The hand writing is already seen upon the wall—the days of Federal Whiggery are numbered.

From all the counties in this region, we have the most cheering reports. Our adversaries will find *General Change* a worse enemy than their much dreaded *General Apathy.—Lynchburg Repub.*

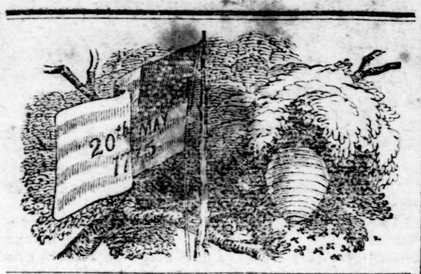
[We go the same for "all the Counties in this region" of North Carolina. Federal Whigery is on its last legs here as elsewhere.—*Meck. Jeff.*]

The Salisbury Watchman says that the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Convention, at Salisbury, is a humbug—because there were not five members at the Raleigh Convention who *expected* to be at the Salisbury meeting. How the editor knows what our Democratic friends *expected* we cannot divine. We *guess* there will be more than five from the County of Wake. The editor seems also to be displeased at the notion, that "Rowan is safe for the Democratic party," and says, "these chaps must be fools, or think us fools." No—our friends think no such thing. They think you have been fools long enough, and long enough humbugged by Federalism under the name of "whig." The people of Rowan will act like sensible citizens, jealous of republican liberty, and array themselves on the Democratic side. They will no longer be "fooled" by political jockies and tricksters.

Raleigh Standard.

AN intelligent, active youth, from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing business at this Office, if application is made at an early day.

Jeffersonian Office,
Charlotte, [illegible]



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

Democratic Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Republican party of Mecklenburg County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, (being the 1st day of March,) to nominate a ticket for the Legislature. It is earnestly requested that the Democracy from all parts of the County be in attendance, in order that a ticket may be selected that will give general and cordial satisfaction.

COUNTY MATTERS.

On Tuesday last, the Magistrates of the County proceeded to the consideration of County matters. The election for five magistrates to constitute a Special Court for the year resulted in the choice of *Thomas I. Grier, Thomas L. Hutchison, Philemon Morris, Robert D. Alexander,* and *John Sloan,* Esquires. The tax of last year was, *thirty-seven and a half cents* on the poll, and *fourteen cents* on the $100 valuation of property; to this amount was added for the present year, *twelve and a half cents* on the poll and *six and a quarter cents* on the $100 valuation of property to defray the expense of building a Courthouse; and also *six cents* on the poll, and *three cents* on the $100 valuation of property as a School tax. Making the tax for this year *fifty-six cents* on the poll, and *twenty-three cents* on property.

THE CONFERENCE.

The S. C. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in this Town on Wednesday last, and is expected to adjourn to-morrow. Our village has been quite crowded during this occasion, and our houses of public worship were full to overflowing, especially on Saturday and Sabbath last, with persons anxious to hear preached the word of life;—and we only re-echo the general sentiment, when we say, that great talent and zeal were displayed by the Ministry in their labors. Bishop WAUGH was present in good health, and presided over the Conference.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

The course of the non-specie paying Banks, in this State as elsewhere, will, if not abandoned, ere long destroy public liberty, or end in their own destruction. And we imagine the time is not far distant when the people, outraged by the conduct of these anti-republican monopolies, will speak in tones of thunder—RESUME, *or go into liquidation!* It is fashionable, however, with a certain political party, whenever the Democratic press speak out upon this subject as become the organs of freemen, to cry out "agrarianism," "charter-breakers," &c., in order that the attention of the people may be drawn off from their sufferings and put on a false scent. This policy of their partisans cannot much longer save the Banks from a compliance with their charters, or the vengeance of the laws. For, even suppose there was no contract at all between the Banks and the people, is it right and just that the Banks should suspend specie-payments—refuse to redeem their own debts, and at the same time sue and distress and sell the property of those who owe *them*? By this course, and with their overgrown privileges, how long would it take the few owners of Banks to get all the valuable property of the country into their own hands? Not long, as an example will show.

Two Farmers, A and B, have each *one thousand dollars.* They live in a little community of five hundred Farmers. A, as a private individual, loans out his thousand at six per cent. interest, which brings him in *sixty dollars* annually. But B gets a charter from the Legislature, quits work at once, and sets up a Bank. He has no more *money* really than A., but by virtue of his charter, loans out three thousand dollars in *promises to pay,* or bank notes, and draws an interest at the least of six per cent., which amounts annually to *one hundred and eighty dollars.* How great is the inequality of these two Farmers here! But this is only the beginning of the monopoly to B. A draws interest for only so much actual capital loaned out, and quietly pursues his labors, producing constantly some addition to the wealth of the community, and if he owes debts has to pay interest on them; but B., having become too proud to work, produces nothing to the wealth of the community, but after loaning out his one thousand dollars of *real* capital, goes in debt to his fellows *two thousand dollars,* by issuing his promises to pay, and then draws from them an *interest on his debts!* Besides, the charter B got from the Legislature secures to him the exclusive right to issue these promises to pay, and punishes severely every one who infringes the power thus given him. Does this not place the whole community completely in his power? Like many of the Banks, B may not stop at issuing *two* dollars in promises to pay, for every *one* he has in real capital, but issue *five,* or even *ten* for one. He thus excites a spirit of extravagance and speculation, and gets the whole community indebted to him. He has now nothing to do but just turn the screw, call in his debts, money becomes scarce, property fall in value, it must be sold at the block to pay B, and he, (no other man having the means) buys it up for little or nothing! Is it not plain that such privileges and such powers (just such as are possessed man to eat out the substance of the whole community? They labor and toil to produce wealth, and he, sitting in idleness, gathers it into his own coffers. And to add to these burdens on the community, whenever it suits B's pleasure, he "suspends specie-payments," refuses to pay up *his* debts, on which he is regularly *drawing* interest, instead of paying interest like other men, while every one who owes him must pay up promptly the last cent, or have their property sold and their family brought to want!

Is this justice? Is this liberty and equality?—Yet it is precisely the conduct of our Banks. They have been in a state of suspension, with a short exception, for near five years. They refuse to pay their debts while they are regularly dividing dividends arising from interest on the debts due the people; and if an individual owes them, he has "three days of grace," he must "dance up" then, or a writ follows, then a judgment, and his property must go to the block, and he and his family to ruin!

How long will the people bear this state of things? How long must they tamely submit to be robbed of their hard earnings to enrich a few privileged bankers? *Just so long as they send the advocates of the banking system to make laws for them.* The people have the remedy in their own hands, and THEY must apply it. We hope the next elections in this State will turn upon this question, and that the people will vote for no man who will not pledge himself to a reform of the banking system—to compel the Banks to pay their debts or wind up and go out of existence, and leave the private property of stockholders liable for all the debts of the Bank. This is the true policy; let it be carried out, and we'll hear no more of Bank oppression and a worthless currency.

We hope, at least to see the next Legislature of North Carolina have the honest firmness to adopt a Resolution like the following, just passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That until the banks of this Commonwealth resume specie payments for their notes and obligations, execution shall be stayed, and judgments suspended between these institutions and their debtors.

The Washington gossippers state, that Mr. TYLER is reported there as pledged to veto the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, if it should pass the Senate, of which there is not much doubt. It is also said that Mr. *Clay* is at the bottom of the repeal project, designing to "kill off Capt. Tyler" by it. If he signs the bill, all the bankrupts of the nation will be pell mell upon him; and if he vetoes it, the creditor interest will be equally enraged with him. These political worthies may as well cease laying traps for each other; they both lie prostrate under the dead-fall of public opinion, and neither can ever rise again. We hardly think, however, that Mr. TYLER will have the temerity to veto the repeal bill.

The Currency Question.—We learn by a private letter from Washington, that the impression prevails there that nothing will be done towards perfecting a fiscal agent, or a "regulator of the currency," as the Whigs call it, at this session of Congress; and that the whole question will be left open till after another Presidential election. So, after all the outcry of the Whigs about "the Union of the purse and the sword," they have repealed all the laws enacted by the Democrats to keep these powerful engines for good or evil separate, and given up all into the hands of the President to be wielded for four years.

It will be seen from our Congressional Synopsis, that *John Quincy Adams* has the Abolition excitement in full blast in the House of Representatives; and he has even gone a step beyond any of his former acts of lunacy, and presented a petition praying the *dissolution of the Union!* Our southern Whigs can now see, where their union with northern Federalism is leading them. We think Mr. *Adams* ought to be expelled from the House as a nuisance, if nothing else. And a Simon Wildfire at our elbow says, he should be expelled from the House and kicked out of doors for the mob to tar and feather him.

☞ The bill reported to the House of Representatives to apportion the Representation under the late Census, was warmly opposed by several members—Whig and Democratic—from the old States. Under the ratio of 68,000, several States would lose—

Vermont,	1 member,	Virginia	6 members,
New York	5 "	Maryland	2 "
Tennessee	2 "	North Carolina	3 "
Pennsylvania	3 "	South Carolina	2 "

And other States *one;* while the southwestern and western States would gain from *one* to *four* members. We anticipate a hard struggle and much angry debate before the question is settled. We hope it will be so settled as to reduce the number of members in the House.

Riots in Cincinnati.—No further disturbance of the public peace has occurred in Cincinnati since the accounts published in our last. But upon the news of these Riots reaching Louisville, Kentucky, a mob there attacked a banking house, and scattered its contents in the streets. The civil authorities, however, soon restored quiet. These deplorable scenes of violence are the natural consequence of the lawless conduct of the Banks. If they evade the laws and buy off justice, revolution is the last resort of a suffering people.

The Hon. *Davis Dimmock,* jr., a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, died at his residence, (Somerset, Pa.,) on the 13th ultimo. Mr. D. entered Congress at the late Extra Session, and was considered a young member of high promise.

Colt, the murderer of Samuel Adams, was on trial at our latest dates from New York. Strange to say, doubts were expressed that the jury would not convict him!

Bankrupt Bill.—It is said that the President will veto the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, provided it comes before him; and some *twaddlers,* we are told, are going to vote against the repeal on that accout.

Can John Tyler, who was so sensitive in th not to interfere with him in his duty—have circulated such report to deter Congress from doing their duty? We cannot believe such a report for a moment. John Tyler dare not veto a bill to repeal that bill of abominations called the Bankrupt act. If he does veto it, twelve months will leave him with a cab full of dishonest insolvents to shout his praises, while they smoothe his pathway to a dignified retirement. The Hon. J. C. Clark, of New York, has suddenly become enamored with the veto power. He thinks Mr. Tyler used it too often last summer, but that he should use it *once more this winter,* and then stop. Ah! John!

Alexandria Index.

A Hint.—Mr. Adams has presented a petition to dissolve the Union, and some say for the pupose of suffering the Bankrupt act to go into operation before the debate, which must necessarily arise upon it, can cease.

We think Mr. Adams should be forthwith expelled; that the Door-Keeper should carry the petition in a pair of tongs to the Capitol yard, and burn it there; that all the Abolitionists about the Capitol should be banished, and that the Constitution should be read in all the Churches of the United States once a year. Scarcely a man we meet knows what that sacred instrument contains, and many think it is the Declaration of Independence. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Askelon."—*Ib.*

Battle Royal.—We understand that a personal rencontre took place, yesterday morning, between two Whigs—the Hon. Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, and the Hon. Mr. Boardman, of Connecticut. Blows were struck; but we have not yet learned the merits of the case. We trust that the City authorities will treat the mighty men of the nation in the same manner that they would the poor and humble American citizens who reside here, and let the world know that laws are not cobwebs to catch little flies, and be broken through with impunity, by great ones.—*Ib.*

Married,

In Cabarrus, on the 23d December last, by John Livingood, Esq., Mr. *Joshua B. Hudson* to Miss *Elizabeth S. Cline,* daughter of Henry C. Cline.

In Cabarrus, on the 25th inst., by John Still, Esq., Mr. *John A Overcast.* of Rowan, to Miss *Margaret C. Goodnight,* of Cabarrus County.

Died,

Suddenly, in Raleigh, on Monday morning last, in the thirty third year of her age, from organic disease of the heart, *Love S. Gales,* consort of *Weston R. Gales,* Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Register.—Highly wrought eulogiums of the dead are often dictated by the excited feelings of friendship, or by the reminiscenses of affection which cling around the loved and lost; but the writer of this brief memento, deals only in a tribute of justice to the memory of one who was a most tender mother, affectionate wife and a most amiable woman, possessed of every virtue which adorns the female character, and much beloved by her numerous acquaintances. Her sickness was short—her death sudden and unexpected—and little were her husband and children prepared for the disastrous affliction Who can pour consolation in their afflicted bosom? This cannot be expected of man. May then, the wise and beneficent author of the Universe; who presides over the affairs of individuals with the same care and attention as over those of nations and of worlds, give that relief which can only be derived from such a source; and may He guard and protect her little children, to whom she was so tenderly attached; and teach her bereaved and disconsolate husband to submit with christian fortitude to the insrutable decree of a just and merciful Providence.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, JANUARY 26.

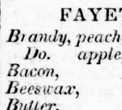
Brandy, peach,	38 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2¼ a 2½
Do. apple,	33 *a* 36	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 *a* 7	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	35 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	*a* 8
Coffee,	12 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6 *a* 6½
Cotton,	7 *a* 8	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8 *a* 10
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	14 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	15 *a* 18
Candles, (T. P.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a*
Flour,	$5½ *a* 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2¼ *a*
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1¼ *a* $1 40	*Tin, box,*	*a* 12½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *a* 3½
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	*a* $1 12½
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *a* 30
Lard,	7 *a*	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20
4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,*		8	*cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do*		6	*do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)*		8	*do*

CAMDEN, JANUARY 26.

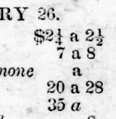
Beef, in market,	4 a 5	*Flour, country,*	$5¼ a 6
Bacon, fm. wag.	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	37½ a 40
Do retail,	10 a 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 a
Butter,	12½ a 28	*Do dry,*	10 a
Beeswax,	18¾ a 25	*Iron,*	5½ a 6½
Bagging,	24 a 26	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 a
Coffee,	15 a 16	*Molasses,*	33½ a 50
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	*Oats,*	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce),	45 a 50	*Oil, currier's,*	75 a$1

Credit Sale.

I WILL SELL, *on Wednesday the 16th day of February,* 1842, at the late residence of Dr. Jas. T. J. Orr, on a credit of Twelve Months, the following property, to wit:



Horses,
CATTLE, HOGS.



—ALSO—

A Quantity of Wheat,

AND ABOUT EIGHT OR TEN THOUSAND POUNDS OF

Cotton in the Seed.

I will sell at the same time and place, a very likely, well grown NEGRO BOY, about 18 or 20 years of age.

CYRUS ALEXANDER, Exr.

Febuary 1, 1842.

I hereby give notice to all those having claims against the estate of James T. J. Orr, lately deceased, to present them in legal time and form, as I shall plead this notice in order to debar all such claims as are not presented according to law.

CYRUS ALEXANDER, Exr.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

Come and Settle!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by book account, must come forward settle *immediately,* either by cash or note, or they may calculate on paying cost. "Delays are dangerous," and in this case, indulgence cannot longer be given.

JOHN B. PEACOCK.

Temperance Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN F. CAREY, a Delegate of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, will commence a series of public addresses on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 3rd Monday of February, [instant,] it being Superior Court week.

Mr. Carey has been for some time "going to and frō and up and down on the earth," laboring in that good cause. According to the opinions of some, he has been *turning the world upside down,* and according to the opinions of others, he has been turning the world *right side up.* The public are invited to attend to hear and judge for themselves.

The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society and Auxilaries are repectfully requested to attend.

JOHN PHIFER.

February 1, 1842. 47...tm

Charlotte Journal is requested to copy.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

Real Estate, Goldmines, &c.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams vs William Davidson and others,* we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next,* the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner LOT and Improvements,

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte.

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw-Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; an interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract,—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec'd, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON, Admr. of W. Morrison, decd. } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, JAMES W. OSBORNE. } W. Davidson.
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of Jas. H. Blake.

December 14, 1841.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

Postponement!

THE Sale of the residue of the above property, consisting of about

TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES,

And most of the other articles advertised, is postponed to the *Fourth Monday in this month,* being the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time it will be sold at the Courthouse in Charlotte.

THE TRUSTEES.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candles, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time,* requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...f

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE!

WILL be sold, on the 18th day of February next, at the late residence of Jno. Davis, deceased,

11 NEGROES,

Men, Women, and Children.

—ALSO—

About 2,000 Pounds of Seed Cotton.

A credit of twelve months will be gived, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

IRA PARKS, Admr.

January 25, 1842. 47...2w

N. B. Persons indebted to said estate will please settle; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. I. PARKS, Admr.

Jan. 25, 1842.

CAUTION!—MY wife, *Cynthia Rodden,* having left my bed and board without just cause, all persons are hereby warned against harboring her, or trusting her on my account. Said Cynthia has in her possession, I suspect, certain notes due me, which I also caution the public against trading for. All persons violating this notice may expect to be dealt with according to law.

ANDREW RODDEN.

January 25, 1842. 47...3w

NOTICE!—I caution the public against trading for a promissory note given by myself to William Tilson, of Virginia. Said note will be due the 1st day of November, 1842; but as the property for which it was given has proved to be unsound, I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law to do so.

WM. COOPER.

[illegible] Co. Feb. 1, 1842. 47...3w

Recruit the Second!

W. W. ELMS

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS

Winter & Spring Supply of

GOODS,

Which were bought for CASH, in the markets of New York and Philadelphia, during the month of December last. His stock now amounts to

$25,000!

And embraces GOODS of all varieties and styles.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES. HARDWARE

&c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheaper for CASH than any other establishment in Western North Carolina. He particularly solicits a call from those who pay cash.

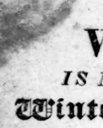
Charlotte, January 25, 1842. 46...F

Coach Making.

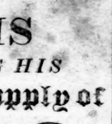
THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m



DR. C. J. FOX



Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian

Medicines, Wines and Spirits for

medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N.B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN } Petition for Divorce.
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

Private Boarding Wanted.

For particulars,

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....t

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Oderrs

NEW STORE.

R. C. CARSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening in the Town of CHARLOTTE, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander & Brothers, a handsome and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Purchased in New York and Philadphia, at the lowest cash prices.

Those who wish to purchase for CASH, would do well to call and examine his Stock, as he flatters himself that he can offer inducements, in point of quality and prices, equal to any house in the village.

His Assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Merinoes, Mouselin de Lanes, Bombazines, Prints, Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvet, Satins, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edging, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, Apron Check, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,

Ladies' Straw & Florence Bonnets—New style Getl'men's Hats,

SADDLERY,

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ And almost every article usually kept in a back country Store. R. C. CARSON.

N. B. Having made arrangements with an Agent in Charleston to furnish him with GROCERIES every few weeks, those who wish to supply themselves with Sugar and Coffee at low prices for cash, would do well to call. R. C. C.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1842. 46...3m

Yorkville Hotel,

YORKVILLE, S. C.

THE Subscriber having taken this well known Establishment, lately carried on by John D. Simril, situated in the southern part of the Village, and which is now in complete repair, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now ready to accommodate in the very best manner all

Boarders and Travellers

who will favor him with a call; while he will endeavor to keep his TABLE and BAR supplied with the best the market and the surrounding country affords.

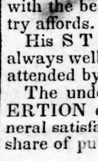
His STABLES are commodious and will be always well supplied with Grain and Provender, and attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that NO EXERTION on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM G. LOVE.

January 3, 1842. 46...3w

Doct. Thomas Harris,



TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the practice of MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his shop, opposite Col. Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the January Court, by Cash or Note, as his books must positively be closed.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....3t

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Happoldt & Wallace*, is this day dissolved *by its own limitation*.

The situation of the firm requires an immediate settlement of the business. Persons indebted, will therefore please call and close their accounts by Cash or Note during this month.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 1, 1842. 43...tf

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

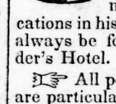
☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

LAWING & BREWER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS,

Silver-Smiths and Jewellers.



THE subscribers having entered into co-partnership in the above business, tender their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally—and would inform them that, having an assortment of materials, they are prepared to repair and put in good order and warrant, (*without ridiculing other workmen*) Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes, Jewellery and Silver Ware. Jewellery made to order.

*** Their Shop is nearly opposite J. B. Kerr's Tavern.

SAMUEL LAWING.
N. ALEX. F. BREWER.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....3t

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at the last October term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, will receive Sealed Proposals for building

A COURT-HOUSE

in the Town of Charlotte, till the 25th day of February next. The building to be fifty-six feet by forty-two—two stories high;—to be based on granite rock, two feet below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be of good brick, well burnt. The basement story to have a passage ten feet wide through the centre of the entire building; each side of which, to be divided into three offices. The second story to be fourteen feet in the pitch; to be divided into a Court Room, and two Jury Rooms, with a stand for the Sheriff. It is desirable that the house should be built and arranged according to the most modern and improved style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper, and vary the estimates accordingly. The building to be fire-proof. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the Committee at Charlotte, post paid. The Committee will decide within ten days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM NEAL,
W. D. WINCHESTER,
JOHN POTTS,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN. } Committee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....6t

☞ The Raleigh Standard is requested to give the above notice three insertions, and forward the account.

FACTORAGE

And Commission Business.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Factorage and Commission Business, and will attend to the sale of Produce and the

Receiving & Forwarding or Purchase of

GOODS,

Or any other business committed to his care, will receive the strictest attention, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

J. S. CHAMBERS.

REFERENCES.

R. C. CARSON, Charlotte, N. C.
W. BARRINGER, Concord, N. C.
C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, N. C.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1842. 44....1m

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forth with. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

Overseer Wanted.

I WISH to employ an Overseer to take charge of my Farm. The Farm consists of low grounds on the Catawba River and Long Creek, and upland of a good quality;—is as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c., as any land in this section of the country. To a man of steady and industrious habits, a very liberal share of the crop will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. H. M'LEARY.

Tuckaseege Ford, Mecklenburg Co., January 14, 1842. } 45....3t

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } Admrs.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 184.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary,

(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant*.

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	20 00
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, } *Assistants.*

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $6 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN, } Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

DRY GOODS. CROCKERY.

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance*. [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

†It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

‡"A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student disiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

☞ Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December 28, 1841. 42...F

Take Particular Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to settle the same by CASH, at, or before the January Court. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842 44....tc

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on veery subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all clases interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842. It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens*. To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,

[illegible] 1841 publisher of the